

the ground. After arriving on the scene, Moseley was hooked to a harness and flown in by helicopter to battle the intense heat, smoke, and swirling winds. His incredible skill and courage, along with that of pilot Boyd Clines and navigator Larry Rogers, all provided for a very daring and unbelievable rescue.

This is but another achievement in an already distinguished career for Mr. Moseley. He began his service as a firefighter with the Fayette County Fire and Emergency Services in 1991. He then went on to become a paramedic and a member of the department's hazardous materials response team. His hard work and dedication earned him recognition by his fellow department members as Firefighter of the Year in 1995. Shortly thereafter, he joined the Atlanta Fire Department where he continues to serve.

Following his brave act, Firefighter Moseley humbly remarked, "Heroes are for the last show." Well they are also for towns like Locust Grove, cities like Atlanta, and states like Georgia. Mr. Speaker, we often overlook the daily sacrifices our brave firefighters make each and every day to our communities. I would like to extend my personal commendation and gratitude to Mr. Moseley and to all the men and women who put their lives on the line serving as firefighters. They truly are heroes of our Nation.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM MORROW ON
HIS INDUCTION TO THE UPPER
PENINSULA LABOR HALL OF
FAME

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1999

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, since 1993 eleven outstanding labor leaders, individuals who have contributed to organizing, workplace fairness, worker dignity, and the advancement of the labor movement in northern Michigan, have been honored with induction into the Upper Peninsula Labor Hall of Fame. The Hall of Fame is housed in the Superior Dome on the campus of Northern Michigan University in Marquette.

I have the honor once again this year to participate in this important and inspiring induction ceremony, which pays tribute to the dedicated efforts of the late William Morrow of Escanaba on behalf of the labor movement.

Mr. Morrow is being recognized for his efforts in organizing the construction laborers in the Upper Peninsula and his assistance in obtaining a charter for Laborer's International Union of North America, Local 1329, based in Iron Mountain, Mich.

William Morrow's parents died when he was young, and he began working at age 16 as an operator of heavy equipment on dredges. He joined a union, because he believed a working person could receive a fair wage and decent working conditions with a union contract.

Mr. Speaker, William Morrow believed unions helped both the ordinary working person and the employer, and he believed in the basic principle, "an honest day's work for an honest day's pay."

He was a member of the International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 324, and busi-

ness representative from 1951–1968. He served as vice president for Local 324 from 1964–1968, and he achieved lifetime membership in Local 324 in December 1977. William Morrow's widow, Gertrude, still lives in Escanaba.

We can praise the everyday efforts of the hard-working men and women of Michigan, Mr. Speaker, but there are monuments to the quality of their work that make our mere words seem insufficient to the task. One such monument is the great Mackinac Bridge, which connects Upper and Lower Michigan across the deep and dangerous Straits of Mackinac.

Mr. Morrow worked on the bridge, part of the dredging operation necessary for construction of the two great towers of the suspension bridge. He was one of the more than 11,000 workers—3,500 on the site and 7,500 in shops and quarries off the site—required to construct this engineering marvel and testament to the courage and dedication of working America.

I look forward each year to the opportunity to gather with friends and associates in northern Michigan to praise these men and women, people like William Morrow, who have dedicated themselves to doing great work as an ordinary, everyday task. I ask my colleagues in the House to join me in praising these remarkable efforts.

HONORING THE SACRIFICE, SERVICE, AND HEROISM EXHIBITED
BY THE WORLD WAR II UNITED
STATES NAVAL ARMED GUARD
VETERANS

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1999

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay special tribute to the World War II United States Naval Armed Guard Veterans. Created in World War I and expanded in World War II, the Naval Armed Guard performed the vital service of protecting our merchant vessels and their precious cargo from enemy attack. Without these service-members' heroic and inspirational service, the United States' overseas supply lines would have been compromised and our Nation's efforts abroad would have been impeded. Indeed, the United States' owes its ultimate victory in the preservation of freedom and democracy to the struggles and sacrifices of the 144,900 members of the Navy serving in the Armed Guard during World War II.

Although lacking the best available weapons and technology, these servicemembers insured the safe passage of thousands of troops overseas by manning the guns on both Army and War Shipping transports. By sheer determination, these members transcended the harrowing dangers involved in riding slow cargo ships across what German U-boat captains called the "shooting gallery" and fought off countless enemy planes, submarines, and other enemy vessels. In these efforts nearly 2,000 servicemembers lost their lives and thousands more were wounded or taken prisoner.

Many nations like Great Britain, France, Russia, and the Philippines have awarded high honors to the members of the Naval Armed Guard for their valor and accomplish-

ments in aiding these nations during World War II. It is now long past due that the United States follow suit and commend these servicemembers for their invaluable service in the preservation of freedom and democracy and in the protection of our troops abroad.

I therefore ask that my colleagues pause with me to honor the World War II Naval Armed Guard Veterans. I am greatly honored to join many others throughout the world in saying thank you to the Naval Armed Guard veterans for their vigilance in defending our great country. We salute you for your service to our nation, and your willingness to sacrifice your lives and safety so that others might enjoy your legacy of freedom. Your efforts will not be forgotten.

THE NEED FOR SUSTAINABLE
COMMUNITIES

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1999

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, by the middle of the next millennium, the world's population is expected to reach 8 to 12 billion people. Right now we are adding about 86 million people annually. All of us must find common ground on the issues of land and resource use and sustainable communities.

Recently, a groundbreaking took place in North Toledo to provide 49 families with new homes in the North River neighborhood. That event gave me great hope that, as a community—a multitude of jurisdictions in one of the most bountiful regions of the world—people in northwest Ohio are improving the quality of life in existing neighborhoods and making it attractive for commercial investment on reusable land—precious land.

As an Urban Planner myself, I hope that gone are the days that we neglect and abandon what has been developed for another site at the expense of the original location.

To promote a livable community, cooperation between public and private institutions is essential. Cooperation between neighboring communities, cities, suburbs and rural areas will be the key to meeting the needs of the 21st century—greater populations, more traffic, sprawl, and pollution.

We must have as our goal, a community that works together for our common good, not just individual special interests.

Together, individuals, families, businesses and civic organizations must become involved in local planning, to ensure that every voice is heard and all concerns are represented at the table.

By planning more wisely for more livable communities, we will be able to preserve our precious open spaces for generations to come. Such a conscious vision will enable families to enjoy our country's natural beauty. And we'll be able to preserve our precious farms and prime farmland which America has been losing at alarming record rates.

U.S. Census figures show that from 1982 to 1992 Ohio lost 1.2 million acres of irreplaceable farmland to development. But unfortunately, this isn't native only to Ohio. Across the nation, prime farmland with the highest productivity is being lost. Globally, these sources of food, fiber and vegetable production cannot be reinvented.

I'm pleased that the state of Ohio has stepped up to the plate and passed a farm-land preservation bill. As a co-author of national legislation to preserve for agricultural production, I am gratified that our state will now join dozens of other in adopting a policy for land reuse and for the voluntary set-aside of land for agricultural production in perpetuity.

Preserving our farmlands means revitalizing the core of our cities, townships and villages. The Mayor of Fostoria, Ohio had it right recently when he said, "the best thing I can do to protect farmland is make my city worth investing in."

For America's first two centuries, our communities have grown without more constraints. We could easily cast away old city neighborhoods for the suburbs and treat prime productive land as though it were no different from asphalt. Those choices won't be the same for those who live in the 21st century as the world's population reaches eight to twelve billion people.

I'm reminded of the words of Daniel Webster:

Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we also, in our day and generation, may not perform something worthy to be remembered.

We must put people and vision back at the center of our planning efforts. We must be conscious of our region and the earth as an ecosystem that needs tending. A common vision for an American future that is sustainable must be our objective.

CHILDREN'S DAY IN TURKEY

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1999

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, later this week the Republic of Turkey will celebrate "Children's Day" as has been the custom every April 23rd since the early 1920s. Such festive occasions are important reminders of the wonderful blessing that children are to family and society alike. Regrettably, the joy of this celebration will not be shared by all children in Turkey. Recently, I chaired a hearing of the Helsinki Commission that reviewed human rights practices in Turkey, an original signatory to the 1975 Helsinki Final Act. The disturbing testimony presented at that hearing underscored the vulnerability of children.

Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, Harold Koh, cited the case of two-year-old Azat Tokmak to illustrate how terrible and dehumanizing the practice of torture is for everyone involved, including children. Azat was tortured, according to Mr. Koh, in an effort to secure a confession from her mother. He testified: "In April [1998] the Istanbul Chamber of Doctors certified that Azat showed physical and psychological signs of torture after detention at an Istanbul branch of the anti-terror police. Azat's mother, Fatma Tokmak, was detained in December 1996 on suspicion of membership in the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK). Azat was burned with cigarettes and kicked in an effort to make her mother confess." Mr. Speaker, we are talking about a two-year-old child—a baby—being tortured by police.

At the same March 18th hearing, Stephen Rickard, Director of the Washington Office of Amnesty International USA, observed, "There is something Orwellian about calling units that torture and beat children and sexually assault their victims 'anti-terror' police." Mr. Rickard displayed a photograph of Done Talun, a twelve-year-old girl from a poor neighborhood in Ankara, to give a human face to the problem of torture in Turkey. "For five days, she was beaten and tortured while her frantic family asked for information about her whereabouts and condition," Rickard said. Done was accused of stealing some bread. Her torture reportedly occurred at the Ankara Police Headquarters. "Is this young girl's case unique? Unfortunately, it is not," he concluded. Mr. Rickard presented the Commission with a recent AI report: "Gross Violations in the Name of Fighting Terror: The Human Rights Record Of Turkey's 'Anti-Terror' Police Units." The report includes a section on the torture of children.

Mr. Douglas A. Johnson, Executive Director of the Center for Victims of Torture, testified that there are thirty-seven different forms of torture practiced in Turkey today. Addressing the torture of children, Johnson observed, "twenty percent of our clients over the years were tortured when they were children, and usually that was to use them as a weapon against their parents," similar to the case of two-year-old Azat Tokmak.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the Clinton Administration to press the Government of Turkey to eliminate the climate of impunity that has allowed children like Azat and Done to be subjected to such gross abuse at the hands of the police. Then, and only then, will children such as these—"the least of these"—be able to fully partake in the joy of this special Children's Day set aside to celebrate their lives and those of all children in Turkey.

PROTECT OUR CHILDREN

HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1999

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, gun related violence is an issue that has, in recent years adversely affected the lives of American children and adults. We have a responsibility, as leaders and parents to address this problem and work towards creating a solution. Children should feel safe in our Nation's urban and rural areas, and in order to create an environment that is a safe one, we must deal with the issue of the misuse and abuse of guns. I feel that this issue may be addressed by requiring manufacturers to fit firearms with a child safety lock. Therefore, I felt that it was necessary to introduce the Child Safety Lock Act of 1999.

This bill will prohibit any person from transferring or selling a firearm, in the United States, unless it is sold with a child safety lock. Further, this legislation would prohibit the transfer or sale of firearms by federally licensed dealers and manufacturers unless a child safety lock is an integral component of the firearm.

A child safety lock is a locking mechanism that attaches to the trigger guard of a firearm. The device fits over the trigger guard and the

trigger, preventing the firearm from unintentionally discharging. Once the device is properly applied, it cannot be removed unless it is unlocked.

According to statistics from the Centers for Disease Control, more than 5,000 innocent boys and girls have lost their lives due to unintentional firearm related death. Between 1983 and 1994, 5,523 males between the ages of 1 and 19 were killed by the unintentional discharge of a firearm. The loss of these young lives can be prevented, which is why this legislation is necessary.

To improve the quality of life for children and adults, and avoid the continued senseless bloodshed and loss of life of children around this country, we should work together to pass the Child Safety Lock Act of 1999. It is our obligation to protect our children. This bill does just that, it protects our children and it protects their future.

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION AS INTRODUCED

Section 1. Short title

This Act may be cited as the "Child Safety Lock Act of 1999."

Section 2. Findings

Presents findings to support the need for this legislation.

TITLE 1—CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

Section 101. Handgun safety

Defines what a locking device is, provides for locking devices and warnings on handguns and penalties related to locking devices and warnings.

TITLE 2—REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Section 201. Regulation of trigger lock devices

Establishes general authority for the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe regulations governing trigger lock devices.

Section 202. Orders inspections

Allows the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an order and/or inspections regarding a trigger lock device which is in violation of this title.

Section 203. Enforcement

Allows the Secretary of the Treasury to assess civil penalties and/or criminal penalties for violation of a provision of this title.

Section 204. No effect on State law

This title does not annul, alter, impair, or affect, or exempt any person subject to the provisions of this title from complying with, any provision of the law of any State or any political subdivision thereof, except to the extent that such provisions of State law are inconsistent with any provision of this title, and then only to the extent of the inconsistency.

Section 205. Definitions

Defines terms used in this title.

TITLE 3—EDUCATION PROVISIONS

Section 301. Portion of firearms tax revenue to be used for public education on safe storage of firearms

Uses 2 percent of the firearms tax revenue and uses it for public education on the safe storage and use of firearms.

HONORING MR. JOHN P. VASSAK FOR 25 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1999

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a very special person. This morning I have the